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=> file agricola biosis embase caplus COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

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FULL ESTIMATED COST

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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1

L2 152 DUPLICATE REMOVE L1 (77 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s 12 and maize

L3 16 L2 AND MAIZE

=> d 13 1-16 ti

- ANSWER 1 OF 16 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved.

  (2004) on STN
- TI Green-fluorescent protein facilitates rapid in vivo detection of genetically \*\*\*transformed\*\*\* plant cells.
- ANSWER 2 OF 16 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN
- TI Transgenic Italian ryegrass (Lolium multiflorum) plants from microprojectile \*\*\*bombardment\*\*\* of embryogenic suspension cells.
- ANSWER 3 OF 16 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN

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=> s maize and bombardment and embryo and immature and fresh L1 3 MAIZE AND BOMBARDMENT AND EMBRYO AND IMMATURE AND FRESH

=> d l1 1-3 ti

- L1 ANSWER 1 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
- TI A comparison of methods for direct gene transfer into \*\*\*maize\*\*\* (Zea mays L.).
- L1 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
- TI Establishment of a genetic transformation system for \*\*\*maize\*\*\*
  inbred P9-10
- L1 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
- TI A comparison of methods for direct gene transfer into \*\*\*maize\*\*\* (Zea mays L.)

## ≐> d l1 1-2 ibib ab

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1998:433838 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

PREV199800433838

TITLE:

A comparison of methods for direct gene transfer into

\*\*\*maize\*\*\* (Zea mays L.).

AUTHOR(S):

Southgate, E. M.; Davey, M. R. [Reprint author]; Power, J.

B.; Westcott, R. J.

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Plant Res. Group, Dep. Life Science, Univ. Nottingham,

University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD, UK

SOURCE:

In Vitro Cellular and Developmental Biology Plant,

(July-Sept., 1998) Vol. 34, No. 3, pp. 218-224. print.

CODEN: IVCPEO. ISSN: 1054-5476.

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Article English

LANGUAGE: ENTRY DATE:

Entered STN: 7 Oct 1998

Last Updated on STN: 7 Oct 1998

Techniques for transforming intact tissues of cereals were evaluated for their efficacy in transforming Type II callus of \*\*\*maize\*\*\* (Zea mays L.). The techniques used were \*\*\*bombardment\*\*\* , tissue electroporation, tissue particle electrophoresis, and silicon carbide fibers. Each method was assessed in terms of transient beta-glucuronidase (GUS) expression. High levels of GUS expression were observed in Al88 Type II callus using both tissue electroporation and particle \*\*\*bombardment\*\*\* , with means of 417.8 and 954.5 blue expression units (beu) per q \*\*\*fresh\*\*\* weight (FW) callus, respectively. Only particle \*\*\*bombardment\*\*\* resulted in high transient gene expression in \*\*\*immature\*\*\* \*\*\*embryos\*\*\* , with a mean transformation frequency of 34.8 b.e.u. per \*\*\*embryo\*\*\* Very low levels of GUS expression were achieved with silicon carbide-mediated gene transfer, even when employing tissues used in the

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE TOTAL

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=> s transformation and maize and particle and embryo and immature 38 TRANSFORMATION AND MAIZE AND PARTICLE AND EMBRYO AND IMMATURE

=> dplicate remove 16 DPLICATE IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system. For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter

"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> duplicate remove 16 DUPLICATE PREFERENCE IS 'AGRICOLA, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' KEEP DUPLICATES FROM MORE THAN ONE FILE? Y/(N):n PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6 L7 21 DUPLICATE REMOVE L6 (17 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 17 1-10 ibib ab

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ACCESSION NUMBER:

2003:42972 AGRICOLA

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

IND23332513

TITLE:

Gametic \*\*\*embryos\*\*\* οf \*\*\*maize\*\*\* \*\*\*transformation\*\*\* target for biolistic

comparison to \*\*\*immature\*\*\* zygotic

\*\*\*embryos\*\*\*

AUTHOR(S):

Aulinger, I.E.; Peter, S.O.; Schmid, J.E.; Stamp, P.

DNAL (QK725.P54)

AVAILABILITY: SOURCE:

Plant cell reports, Feb 2003. Vol. 21, No. 6. p.

585-591

Publisher: Berlin : Springer-Verlag.

CODEN: PCRPD8; ISSN: 0721-7714

NOTE:

Includes references

PUB. COUNTRY: DOCUMENT TYPE: Germany

Article

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SINCE FILE TOTAL ENTRY SESSION 0.21 0.21

FULL ESTIMATED COST

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=> s immature(w)maize(w)embryo and microprojectile 3 IMMATURE (W) MAIZE (W) EMBRYO AND MICROPROJECTILE

=> d l1 1-3 ibib ab

ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2003:1004361 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

140:1574

TITLE:

Methods for transformation and regeneration of

immature corn embryos

INVENTOR(S):

Ranch, Jerome P.; Marsh, Wallace A.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

USA

SOURCE:

U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 18 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE ----US 2001-993080 20011113 US 2002120961 A1 20020829 US 2000-248427P P 20001114 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

Methods are provided for transforming freshly isolated, \*\*\*immature\*\*\* \*\*\*embryos\*\*\* and for producing transgenic maize plants.

The immature corn embryos are obtained 6 to 14 days following pollination. The methods comprise obtaining immature embryos from a maize plant, contacting the embryos with an auxin-depleted or phytohormone-depleted transformation support medium and introducing a nucleotide construct into cells from the embryos prior to subjecting the embryos to conditions which promote embryogenic-tissue formation. Transformation is performed using \*\*\*microprojectile\*\*\* bombardment device. The methods addnl. comprise

.beta.-glucosidase activity. The invention also presented information on: (1) the mRNA expression of .beta.-glucosidase genes in rhml plants before and after inoculation with a pathogen (Cochliobolus heterostrophus or Bipolaris maydis) and (2) free DIMBOA (2,4-dihydroxy-7-methoxy-1,4-benzoxazin-3-one) levels (the product of .beta.-glucosidase acting upon DIMBOA glucosides) in rhml verses wild-type plants.

=> FIL STNGUIDE

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20.04

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L3 11 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)